The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. NO. 288.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Investigation—Statements by Senators Morton and Fenton.

List of Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

No Mileage to be Paid for the Extra Session.

Resolutions Adopted by the Ku-Klux Committee.

Satisfaction of the Democracy with the New Departure Platform.

The English Commissioners About to Depart.

THE TREATY DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The morning Senators Morton and Fenton took the floor in favor of the treaty. They declared that the people of the country were in favor of ratification, and that the Senate ought to answer to that fact. Conversation with Senators on the part of the reporter showed that both Fenton and Morton were freely mentioned in connection with the treaty by many Senators.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will vote favorably upon the treaty, and they say by way of deepening their new position that Mr. Sumner's speech was not intended to express the views of the committee, but rather to express his own individual opinions. Senator Morton had a special train in force at one minute's notice to prevent delay. Senator Sumner was in his seat when Senator Morton began his speech, and remained in the Senate chamber until Senator Morton had concluded. Senator Sumner left the chamber in the middle of Senator Scott's speech.

THE SECRETARY SHORTLY

confirmed six hours to-day. Senator Morton had a prearrangement of the treaty, in the shape of a resolution, and performed his work to the entire satisfaction of the Republican Senators present. Senator Sumner

The Chicago Tribune.

Published by Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, at No. 51 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill. Terms of subscription and rates of advertising will be found at the head of the editorial page. Letters and communications should be addressed to the Tribune Company, Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Mr. Sumner, on presenting one of the Treaty of Washington of most importance to the Northwest, if not to the country at large, the Great Lakes Treaty, the free navigation of the river from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the ocean, connected with them thoroughfares, the transit of bonded goods through the territory of the respective governments, and other arrangements for the benefit of commerce. The treaty (Articles 26 to 33) declares the waters of the St. Lawrence and the rivers of Alaska forever free to the commerce of both countries, while that of Lake Michigan shall remain so during the operation of the treaty. The high contracting parties also covenant to urge upon the local governments concerned the opening of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals in Canada, and the St. Clair Flats improvement and other canals in America, to the equal enjoyment of the commerce of each nation; while the free transit of goods in bond through the Custom Houses and territory of the respective countries, subject only to such charges for the proper expenses of the service as may be provided for, and the export duties on lumber, by which New Brunswick has been accepting some of the Maine lumbermen, are put in a way to be abolished.

From the protocols of the treaty, which show the steps by which the several provisions were arrived at, and the understanding which the Joint Commission had concerning their force and virtue, it is evident that there was much concession on the part of the British members before the articles were agreed to. These questions seem to have been brought before the commission as early as the 16th of March, at which time the American Commissioners proposed to take up the question of reciprocity in the transit of goods in bond. At the same time the British Commissioners proposed to take up the question of the opening of the lake coasting trade to Canadian vessels, and the transhipment of goods free of duty over routes which lie partly in common waters, and partly on the land of one of the parties to the treaty. The discussion of the navigation question was resumed on the 22d of March, the position of the British Commissioners being thus stated in the protocol:

"The British Commissioners assert that they recognize as an important feature in the present treaty the entire change of its navigation of the River St. Lawrence. As in the convention of 1854 that river was closed to the vessels of the United States, while the vessels of Great Britain were admitted to a participation in a trade which, from its position, was one of the most important of the canals of Canada, and by the further and long continued improvement of the canals of Canada, and by the construction of large elements of power, and very recent improvements, has become of great importance, and has given for the surrender of the right to control the trade of the river by the use of its canals, a full equivalent for any other concession."

This was met quite coldly by General Schenck and his colleagues, who denied the claim that the British were making the greater concession, especially since the United States is, by international law, entitled already to the free navigation of the mouth of the river. On the 24th of March the St. Lawrence and the rivers of Alaska forever free to the commerce of both countries, while that of Lake Michigan shall remain so during the operation of the treaty. The high contracting parties also covenant to urge upon the local governments concerned the opening of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals in Canada, and the St. Clair Flats improvement and other canals in America, to the equal enjoyment of the commerce of each nation; while the free transit of goods in bond through the Custom Houses and territory of the respective countries, subject only to such charges for the proper expenses of the service as may be provided for, and the export duties on lumber, by which New Brunswick has been accepting some of the Maine lumbermen, are put in a way to be abolished.

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This was met quite coldly by General Schenck and his colleagues, who denied the claim that the British were making the greater concession, especially since the United States is, by international law, entitled already to the free navigation of the mouth of the river. On the 24th of the same month, Mr. Sumner, who seldom loses an opportunity to urge upon the British people the obligation to pay the cost of the huge steamer, presented a protocol which declared that the Commissioners of the United States "do not consider any compensation or agreement for the use of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, or the Canadian portion of the river St. Lawrence, as necessary, proper or practicable." But this, as our London correspondent informs us, nobody believes. The Colonial Railway Company is no such lone, lorn, and unprotected female as to need the gratuitous services of a shivering knight clothed for Chancery for the service of the Dominion of Canada, the chevalier d'industrie, as to expend strength in fighting the battles of rich railroad corporations without being paid for it. But if he did receive or agree to receive any compensation for the service, directly or indirectly, from those there is no doubt that the Senate would not hesitate to declare the seat vacant.

THE DIGNITY OF THE SENATE.

The Senate has decided, by a vote of 36 to 34, to reject Mr. White and Mr. Rosenthal, two correspondents of the New York Tribune, for "flagrant contempt" in refusing to answer the question, from whom they obtained a copy of the Treaty of Washington for publication, otherwise than by saying that they did not obtain it from a Senator, nor from any officer or employe of the Senate. In other words, a majority of the Senate hold that they have the power to compel a witness to testify relative to a point which is wholly irrelevant and impertinent, affecting the honor and the dignity in no possible manner, though the witness testifies that to do so will subject him to personal infamy and dishonor in his business and calling.

The motive which inspires the Senate is clearly to gratify Senator Conkling, of New York, in an effort to prove that his colleague, Senator Fenton, furnished the copy. It is plain that he cannot prove the point by either of those witnesses, for they have already sworn in plain terms that no Senator whatever furnished it, and that it was not a copy that emanated from the Senate at all, but that it was printed by the State Department. So the business of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain must be brought to a dead halt until one New York Senator has shied his mottled egg at another New York Senator.

The whole affair is a farce, unworthy of the dignity of the Senate in its motive, and in conflict with the principles which govern courts of justice and almost every legislative assemblies in their modes of proceeding. It was ruled in the impeachment trial, when the Senate assumed judicial functions, it should conform to the rules and modes of proceeding which prevail in the jurisdiction of judicial functions in a court of justice. Taking the testimony of a witness, or punishing him for contempt, is a judicial function, and the rules which govern the rights of a witness before a court should similarly govern him before a Legislature. The Judge who would commit a witness to jail for refusal to testify upon a point which was irrelevant to the case on trial, and immaterial to the issue, and appear to which would, in some cases, be the opinion of the Prisoner, criminal, against Him, would deserve impeachment for his abuse of power.

Messrs. Conkling and Fenton, in thus assisting Wing and Rosenthal, have drawn out of them the fact that no Senator or officer or employe of the Senate furnished them the copy. If this be false, the testimony is given before Judge Fox, of the Justice of the Peace Court of the District of Columbia. The Tribune stands by it. If true it is a shocking process known as lettyres as belligerents; and which, a reasonable court would forbid. In this case the dignity of the Senate is violated, and the Senate would best maintain its dignity by recognizing that fact. Moreover, reports of reporters have always protected witnesses from answering questions, and the right to refuse to reveal a source of information, and the right to refuse to disclose, or depose themselves. It is true that newspaper correspondents do not fall among the classes of persons, one matter given them for publication among the causes of quarrel between Senators, but in the old courts English precedents of the most liberal character are followed. But this is chiefly because reporters were not in existence when those precedents were laid down. So far as the Senate is concerned, it is a question of its own dignity, and in the case of a point which betrayed the

PRESBYTERIAN.

Second Day's Session of the General Assembly.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Pass of Union.

An Important Document—Work of the Twenty-One.

Appointments of the Standing Committees on Yesterday.

Announcements of Services on the Sabbath Day.

MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met at o'clock, and, after spending half an hour in devotional exercises, took up the business.

The reading of the roll was dispensed with, and numerous names announced in report and communications they might submit in the printed copy.

A Motion that the Secretaries of the several boards be excused in subsequently members of their respective boards was carried.

On motion, the order of business of the last General Assembly was adopted until otherwise ordered.

The rules in question were read.

Messrs. Hamilton, Hamilton and Samuel Clarke were empowered to report an official roll in such numbers and form as they may deem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Andrew Mitchell, the Committee appointed in the case of Rev. Mr. Bailey, reported in the matter, and the report was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Lowrie, the Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Foreign Missions, reported that a committee would meet a committee of the Board at the Board rooms in the afternoon, and report to the Assembly

THE BAPTISTS.

Annual Session of the Publication Society.

Reports of Officers and Appointment of Committees.

Meeting of Officers—Interesting Addresses.

MORNING SESSION.

The first annual session of the Baptist Publication Society was held in Farwell Hall yesterday morning at 9, the President, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Indiana.

The Secretary read his report, which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Rev. Mr. Cramer, of Kentucky, then read a paper on the necessity for paying the debt at once, as urged weekly at their meetings. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cramer for his paper.

Rev. J. Lansing Burroughs, of Virginia, followed with a speech, in which he said: "The old, old story." Rev. Mr. Williams, of Maryland, then prayed.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts to be $13,000 more than last year. The Treasurer's report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers, who were elected:

President—J. Lansing Burroughs, of Virginia.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Cushing, Illinois.

Recording Secretary—J. W. Taylor, Iowa.

Treasurer—J. F. Stoddard, Chicago.

Executive Committee—Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Wayland, Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. Williams, Maryland; Rev. Dr. Cramer, Kentucky; Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Missouri; Rev. Dr. Hackett, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hovey, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Hodge, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Gillette, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Ford, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Ellis, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Northrop, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Gregory, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Kendrick, Rochester; Rev. Dr. Hall, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Mason, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Ryder, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Boyd, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Bright, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hall, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hall, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Hall

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

An Extraordinary Game of Base Ball Between the White Stockings and Olympics.

The Chicago Club Whitewashed Eight Times in Succession.

A Splendid Rally of the Bat in the Ninth Inning—Nine Runs and a Victory the Result.

Emanuel Brunswicke's Billiard Tables—Aquatic—Lacrosse.

Base Ball.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. OLYMPICS.

Victory snatched from the jaws of defeat fails to convey my adequate idea of it. Perhaps the nearest approach to a correct and forceful simile would be to liken it to a man bringing to atoms in a powder explosion, and then getting himself together again and coming up smiling. Even unusual occurrences like this is the only thing which serves as a proper parallel to the manner in which the White Stockings and the Olympics of Washington City gave the Chicago Club whitewash yesterday afternoon. Both games are never played on Sundays, and if, outside Republican conventions, there is a day in the week when the public are disposed to patronize baseball playing, it is Satur